

EXCHANGES:  
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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)  
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August 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 87  
Humidity 94 69

August 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 88  
Humidity 91 63

WEATHER FORECAST  
RAINY  
Barometric 29.81!

7735 日一月七

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE ITALIAN VICTORIES.

Austrian Emperor Sees his Troops Retreat.

London, August 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Udine, it is reported that the Austrian Emperor personally witnessed the retreat from Monte Santo during his visit. The captured position enables one to grasp the terrible task with which General Cadorna is faced, for the side of each mound affords protection for the Austrians, whose machine gun muzzles only show over the crest. Once these are rushed, every caverne, clump of bushes, and bits of sheltered trenches become the scene of a bloody hand-to-hand struggle for a few yards of mountain-side.

#### Overcoming Great Obstacles.

London, August 27.

Reuter says that information received from the Italian Headquarters emphasizes the Italians' great progress towards overcoming the obstacles mentioned on August 21. The Italians now possess most of the plateau of Bainsizza, between Tolmino and Monte Santo, which the Austrians had transformed into a most formidable entrenched camp, with several lines of defences bristling with guns. The enemy is in full retreat, his machine guns and light artillery being engaged on a depth of from six to nine kilometres in a straight line over most difficult terrain.

#### The Price of Victory.

London, August 28.

Correspondents give gruesome accounts of a visit to the battlefield at Selo, where the Italians sliced most deeply into the heart of the Austrian resistance. Mr. Percival Gibbon telegraphs:—"Italy is not playing at war. She pays the price of her victories, and the currency with which she pays lies under a vehement sun, swollen hideously and awaiting burial." But within Selo itself there was a bloody massacre. The air is poisoned with the stench of heaps of dull grey corpses of Austrians slaughtered by Italian bombers. The Italians had to face a veritable mass of machine gun positions, which would have been impregnable without the preparatory bombardment. The British guns alone fired 15,000 shells on the first day. The booty at Selo is incalculable and includes numerous howitzers. The Austrian Brigade Headquarters underground were fitted up with every luxury.

#### Austrians in Extreme Desperation.

London, August 27.

An Italian official wireless message states:—"At Bainsizza the struggle has increased in intensity. The enemy, in extreme desperation, with stronger forces, is seeking to prevent us progressing on the eastern edge of the plateau. We are overcoming the resistance at various points. We took 500 prisoners yesterday."

#### ROUBLE IN GERMANY.

##### Strikes and Epidemics.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that four thousand smiths have struck work in a munitions factory at Prague. The troops have arrested three hundred and compelled them to resume. German papers report the spread of intestinal diseases, especially dysentery.

#### ANOTHER BRITISH AERIAL RAID.

London, August 27.

The Admiralty announces that the Naval Service carried out a raid on Saturday night on St. Denis Westrom aerodrome and dropped many bombs. One of our machines is missing.

#### GERMANY SEIZING CHINESE PROPERTY.

London, August 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Berlin newspapers state that Commander-in-Chief at Brandenburg has ordered the seizure of all property and banking accounts belonging to the Chinese Government.

#### BRITISH FAITH IN RUMANIA.

London, August 27.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to the Premier of Rumania on the anniversary of her entry into the war. He pays a tribute to the Rumanians' courage and endurance in the cause for freedom against autocracy. This cause can never fail; however long its triumphs be delayed. The re-creation of the Rumanian Army and the resistance it is now making against the enemy under difficult conditions provides a magnificent example of the strength of freedom it inspires in free people, and is also a proof of the Allied determination to win the victory.

#### VOTES FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

London, August 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, the Soldiers' Voting Bill which is now practically through all its stages in the Dominion House of Commons, as amended by the Committee, enfranchises all overseas soldiers enlisted in Canada. Those not regularly domiciled will vote as if living in the constituency in which they enlisted. The right to vote is conferred on Hindus in British Columbia and also on Canadian Indians serving overseas.

#### AFFAIRS IN ABYSSINIA.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Adis Abeba says that the ex-Emperor, Li Yuen, has escaped from Magdala, where he was surrounded for three months. After defeating three hundred Government soldiers he took refuge in a neighbouring mountain. The Prime Minister has been arrested and put in chains for conspiring to overthrow the Government.

#### DUTCH VILLAGE BOMBED.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Flushing says that an unknown airman, at 11.30 on August 25, bombed the village of Cadzand, north of the Scheldt. There was no damage.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

Another Successful British Raid.

London, August 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We successfully raided this morning east of Ost Taverne, taking prisoners.

#### Useless Enemy Efforts.

London, August 27.

A French communiqué states:—"The Germans were most active last night on the Aisne. After lively bombardments, special detachments attacked at various points, notably to the east of Moisy Farm, east and west of Cerny and on both sides of the Marne Monument. Our watchfulness frustrated the attempt, and the enemy did not secure the slightest gain. A violent enemy counter attack attempted to drive us back from the southern outskirts of Beaumont, on the right bank of the Marne, but our fire annihilated the efforts and we held all the positions won. Over 1,100 unwounded men, including thirty-two officers, were made prisoner on the 26th instant. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down and four forced down uncontrolled into their own lines. We copiously bombed aerodrome buildings and bivouacs.

#### Germans Admit Anglo-French Successes.

London, August 27.

A German official wireless message states:—"Violent English attacks to the north-west of Lens heavily broke down. The enemy gained local advantages to the west of La Catelet. The French captured Beaumont village and Fosses and Chaume woods, but our counter-thrust regained (them?) with hundreds of prisoners. Fighting continues.

#### Germans Refrain from Attack.

London, August 27.

A French communiqué states:—"On the left bank of the Marne, there have been fairly lively artillery actions, especially to the north of Hill 344. The enemy has not attempted to attack our new positions.

#### A Strong British Attack.

London, August 27.

A German official wireless message states:—"A strong English attack to the west of Ypres failed. Beaumont during the early engagements remained ours.

#### Anglo-French Congratulations.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed to General Petain on the 21st instant as follows:—"All ranks in the British Armies in France join in hearty congratulations to you and your gallant Army for the splendid results gained at Verdun yesterday. The enemy will not be able to endure many more such blows."

General Petain replied on the 22nd instant as follows:—"Heartily thanks for the kind congratulations of the gallant British troops, who have brilliantly distinguished themselves again during the last few days in Flanders and at Lens. They will touch the hearts of the soldiers at Verdun, who are united to their Allies by a common determination to win and a common assurance of success."

#### Another British Attack.

London, August 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—"After heavy rain all day long, we attacked this afternoon east and south-east of Lidge-march. The first reports indicate satisfactory progress. We drove off raiders north of Lens. Our aeroplanes vigorously carried out raids and observations. They effectively machine-gunned batteries of transport and infantry. Enemy aircraft was aggressive. We drove down four and brought down three others. Two of ours are missing.

#### THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

##### A German Claim.

London, August 27.

A German official wireless message states:—"We occupied positions which the Russians yielded on the south bank of the Dniester.

#### Good Work on the Black Sea.

London, August 27.

A Russian official wireless message states:—"Enemy attacks to the south of Odessa and north east of Sevastopol failed. Co-operating with the Fleet, we raided Orda, in the Black Sea. The enemy fired from hospitals. We destroyed official buildings and blew up eleven motor-boats and seven steamers.

#### German Captures.

London, August 27.

A German official wireless message states:—"We captured important positions to the east of Czernowitz, taking 1,000 prisoners and six guns.

#### THE GERMANS AND BELGIUM.

London, August 27.

The Belgian Government is informed that the Germans have ordered the Court to transfer all valuables to Brussels.

#### RUSSIAN GENERAL'S TRIAL.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that, asked in the course of his trial whether he possessed a fortune, General Sukhomlinoff replied that he had only 400,000 roubles. His wife said nothing. Sixty out of one hundred and thirty witnesses informed the Court that they were unable to come and give evidence. The defence asked for a postponement of the trial, but the Court refused.

#### BRITAIN'S FOOD OUTLOOK BETTER.

London, August 27.

The final returns by the Food Production Department of the acreage under corn and potatoes for the 1917 harvest, show that instead of a total net increase of 347,600 acres there is an actual increase of 388,000 acres over the area under cultivation in 1916. The figures do not include the vast increase in the potato harvest from gardens and allotments. Taking into account the decrease which was originally anticipated, the total gross increase is 650,000 acres on farms alone. This is equivalent to five weeks' extra foodstuff for the entire population.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

More Plain Talking at Moscow.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says that the Minister of Finance, M. Nekrasov, in addressing the Conference, indulged in some plain talking. He pointed out the enormous increase of paper money which was admitted by the new regime to be much more costly than the old. New administrative bodies were absorbing enormous sums. Financial difficulties were largely due to the increase in the pay of the workers and the reduction of revenues. He foreshadowed monopoly, especially in tea.

#### Strike Efforts Fail.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the efforts of the Moscow agitators to incite a strike at Petrograd failed. Work was not interrupted, except in a few factories.

#### Composition of Moscow Conference.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says that the Conference was attended by 2,500 delegates, 438 representing four Dumas, 100 the Peasants, 220 the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates of All Russia, 147 municipalities, 118 Zemstvos and towns, 150 industrial organisations and banks, 313 co-operative organisations and 176 professional unions. The Marxists have decided to leave the Hall unless the majority agreed to hand over all power to the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. General Korniloff has arrived and has had an enthusiastic welcome. He declared that he would tell the Army that the watchword of Moscow was not "Internationalism," but "Patriotism" and "Victory." M. Kerensky, in a speech at a military fete at the Hippodrome, declared that he was convinced that the troops at Moscow would not only drive back the enemy at the Front but would also crush any attempt at a counter-revolution.

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIAN GENERAL TRIED BY JURY.

Petrograd, Aug. 27.

General Korniloff has left for Moscow after conciliatory telephone conversations with the Premier, M. Kerensky.

The trial of General Sukhomlinoff on various charges, including gross neglect of his duties while holding the post of Minister of War, is proceeding before the first jury ever empanelled in Russia.

General Yanouschkevitch, ex-Chief of the General Staff, deposed and described the terrible plight of the army owing to the almost complete lack of projectiles, and rifles, on the outbreak of war. The accused, he said, disregarded hundreds of army requests for ammunition and the Germans, taking advantage of their knowledge of this state of affairs, brought up their artillery close to the Russian positions and created fearful havoc in the ranks.

#### A WISE MOVE IN AMERICA.

Washington, Aug. 27.

Representatives of the Government and the Federation of Labour have agreed to the adjustment of disputes in shipyards. The example is likely to be followed by other trades, thus obviating any possibility of trouble during the war.

#### AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Adelaide, Aug. 27.

A coalition government has been formed comprising three Liberals and three Nationalists with the Hon. A. H. Peake as Premier.

#### KING ALEXANDER AT SALONICA.

Salonica, Aug. 27.

King Alexander has arrived. He visited the devastated quarters of Salonica and the camps of the homeless. The King was received by the Allied Generals and a guard of honour, and was loudly cheered by the populace.

#### LEADERS OF GERMAN THOUGHT.

Some of the views of Nietzsche and Treitschke are taken from "Blood and Iron," a highly interesting and illuminating pamphlet of the German mind, issued by T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

I warn you against pity: from it will one day arise a heavy cloud for men. Verily, I am weatherwise!"—Zarathustra: Of the Fateful."

Hatred, delight in mischief, rapacity and ambition, and what is else called evil, belong to the marvelous economy of the conservation of race.—"Joyous Wisdom."

The Rhine . . . is a priceless natural possession, although by our own fault we have allowed it most material value to fall into alien hands, and it must be the unceasing endeavour of German policy to win back the mouths of the river.—"Politics."

The statesman has no right to warm his hands with among self-laudation at the smoking ruins of his Fatherland, and comfort himself by saying, "I have never lied"; this is a monkish type of "Politics."

When an unconscious speculator is telling lies upon the Stock Exchange he is thinking of "booty and victory."—"Glossology of Morals."

CHINA AT WAR.

The Austria Minister's Reply.

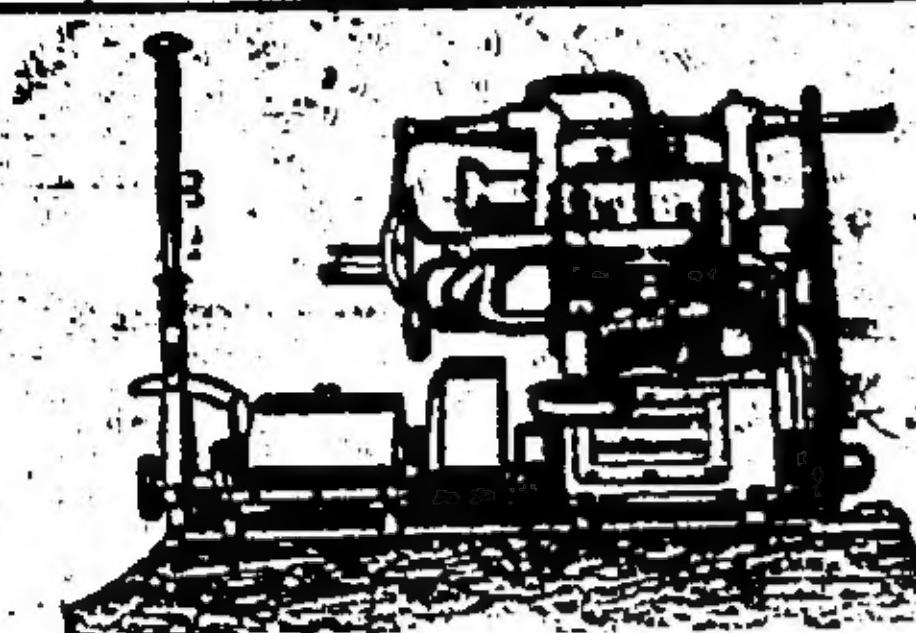
The Austrian Minister has replied to China's declaration of war as follows:

Peking, 14th August, 1917.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day of the following

## NOTICES.


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MARINE MOTORS.**

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**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application. <b>SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.</b> , General Managers.		

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FINEST
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CAN BE CURED.**

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all night coughing and gasping for  
breath when a SINGLE dose of

**NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE.**

Will give you certain, prompt relief and  
ensure a good night's rest? This, the  
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered  
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken  
when necessary, effect a radical cure of  
this随时随地 incurable malady.

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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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this Colony for ten years.

He has a good knowledge of training Europeans  
to speak Chinese satisfactorily, and is a Chinese teacher.

He also has a good knowledge of Mandarin  
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He is intent on learning the Chinese  
language and is requested to write, care of  
Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to Co.  
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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room, in every respect it has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished. Large drawing room in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excepting the bedrooms, and Cold Bathes. Electric light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER.

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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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Crown Prince	100	4.65
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
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	50	1.20

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Engraving.

A copy of Prince Edward's

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Great Executioner," after

Spagnoletti, was among the Earl

of Pembroke's engravings sold at

Sotheby's and realized the

"record" price of \$1,300 (Parvey

and Payne). Eight original drawings by Albert Durer realized

\$1,000 (Colnaghi and Oléach).

The day's total amounted to

\$4,027.

The Rescue of the Ship's Dog.

The silver medal of the Royal

Society for the Prevention of

Cruelty to Animals, for saving

animal life, has been awarded to

a midshipman in one of His

Majesty's ships in the North Sea for

his rescue of the ship's bulldog.

On a bitterly cold day in March

the bulldog ran to the side of the

ship to bark at a dog in a passing

fishing boat. The decks were

covered with ice and the dog

slipped and fell into the sea. A

full gale was blowing and a nasty

sea running. One of the mid-

shipmen, Mr. Sydney T. War-

Brockle, at once went overboard

after the dog, and with great

difficulty swam back with it to a

rope that was thrown from the

ship. The dog and its rescuer

were safely got on board.

France Cannot Die.

For the second time since the



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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
 Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917.

### RUSSIA'S AFFAIRS.

In the midst of Russia's revolutionary throes, the voice of M. Kerensky is again heard with clarion clearness. As reported by Reuters, the Russian Premier has once more risen to the occasion at the Moscow Conference that is at present being held. That M. Kerensky thoroughly understands the situation in which Russia finds herself at present is very evident, and that he is determined to set his country's course aright, according to the ideals for which the Revolution was brought about, is equally apparent. In his powerful speech, M. Kerensky said the right thing in the right way. He declared that any attempt to take advantage of the Conference to attack the Provisional Government would be pitilessly repressed by blood and fire. That is the way to talk at the present time, when, to even the most casual observer, it is plain that unless Russia's affairs are managed with an iron hand chaos must arise or, what is even worse, the bad old days of Russian Autocracy may return with renewed strength and with greater reactionary power. M. Kerensky took the opportunity of warning those thinking that the moment had arrived for the overthrow of the revolutionary power with bayonets that the boundless confidence of the people and millions of soldiers supported the Government, which believed in telling the truth. In this passage the Premier indicates that he is fully aware of the machinations that are ready to work evil if the opportunity presents itself, and that any slackness on the part of those at present in power would soon bring about a state of affairs favourable to reaction.

A strong Government, working zealously in the interest of the country, is what Russia requires most at present, and this is what M. Kerensky realises clearly. He knows that immediately the Government ceases to stand forward fearlessly, to act promptly and with an eye to Russia's true advancement, the bright hopes that dawned with the Revolution will become obscured, and perhaps completely eclipsed. He emphasised that patriotism demanded concentration of effort against the enemy, and the forgetting of domestic quarrels. The country's difficulties had been accentuated by the Separatist movement among certain Russian nationalities and by the shameful voluntary retreat of the troops. The expression of these ideas, which are among the most outstanding in the speech, shows that the situation as it actually exists is clearly comprehended by M. Kerensky, and, better still, that he is not afraid to tell to the world how matters stand in Russia. It is in such a realisation of the actual condition of affairs and in the fearless examination, and, where necessary, condemnation of them, that Russia's salvation lies; and Russia is fortunate at present in having a statesman of M. Kerensky's calibre to take the lead. That he does not mince matters is further evidenced by his "straight talk" to the plotters or those suspected of plotting. He pointed out that those who once trembled before the autocrats now marched armed against the Government and added that the Government, "would make those who exceeded its limits of patience remember the time of Tsarism." "The Government," he further asserted, "would be impious because it was convinced that its supreme power alone would save the country."

In this conclusion, M. Kerensky stands upon a solid foundation, for unquestionably if Russia's Government fails, or in any way shows signs of weakness at the present time, the hopes of Democracy and of all that might reasonably be expected from the changed conditions in Russia, would very soon be in a parlous state. It is in the guidance of such men as M. Kerensky that hope lies; in the stability manifested by the Government, in its ability to cope successfully with the traitors within and without. Likewise, it is in the capability of the people to grasp aright the situation, to know in whom to place their trust and to work zealously in the manner of their clear-headed and enthusiastic young Premier—who stands forth as the Cromwell of his country—and also to place implicit faith in the Government, that lie the hopes of a bright future for New Russia.

### Those German Eagles.

Now that the German coats-of-arms have entirely disappeared from the erstwhile German Bank premises, we are wondering what is to become of the nice little collection. It will be remembered that there were very many of these shields, wrought in iron-work, for the Hu was ever fond of displaying the German eagle. The intrinsic value of these mementoes of the enemy's stay in our midst cannot be great, while, from a sentimental point of view, one's first inclination in coming into possession of them would probably be to fling them on the rubbish heap. But why cannot they be turned to good account, if still available? Preparations are already being made for the celebration of "Our Day," and it has occurred to us that these German coats-of-arms might be very appropriately put up for auction on that day and the proceeds added to the other takings. In this way, war charities would benefit very materially, for most likely these German eagles would fetch good prices as relics of Hongkong's disposal of enemy interests. At Home and elsewhere, all manner of articles of practically no real value have been sold for huge sums on behalf of War Funds. Why should not Hongkong follow the lead?

### The Defence of the Colony.

Although we cannot associate ourselves with all that Mr. A. R. Lowe says in his letter on the Military Service Bill (and other matters) which will be found elsewhere in this issue, there is one good point raised in the communication. It touches the practical aspect of the question, which has been so much debated of late. In effect, it is that, by the Military Service Bill, the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves will, at the end of the present year, become automatically disbanded, their place being taken by the new Defence Corps, and that, six months after the war, this latter force will, with the suspension of the Ordinance creating it, also become non-existent. The result, therefore, will be that, so far as the defence of the Colony is concerned, the position will be worse, rather than better, after the war. We do not know whether or not that is a point which has been taken account of by the authorities, but it is a matter which certainly requires consideration.

### Britain's Food Problem.

One of to-day's telegrams gives some particularly gratifying details of what is being done at Home towards coping with the food problem which, with the continued menace of the enemy submarines, is still a very serious matter. That the problem is being tackled with all the necessary thoroughness is abundantly evident from the final returns issued by the Food Production Department of the acreage of land at Home under corn and potatoes. This, we read, shows that instead of a total net increase of 347,000 acres there is an actual increase of 388,000 acres over the area under cultivation in 1916. These figures, it is pointed out, do not include the vast increase in the potato harvest from gardens and allotments. This latter statement adds very much to the importance of what precedes it, for it is certain that the produce from the thousands of acres of the new allotments, and from the utilisation of innumerable gardens will very materially add to the total acreage under cultivation. It is also stated that, taking into account the decrease which was originally anticipated, the total gross increase is 650,000 on farms alone, which, it is pointed out, is equivalent to five weeks' extra food for the entire population. The enemy's submarine campaign is still, admittedly, a serious menace to our shipping and, in consequence, considerably cuts into the large quantities of food which our pre-war arrangements of many years' standing had accustomed us to rely upon. However, continuing as at present—and there is every probability that we shall be able to improve upon what has been and what continues to be done at Home towards increasing the food supply—we need have no fear for the future.

As legacy, a discontented mind. Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1917.

### DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN WITH A FIERY TEMPER CAN ACCOMPLISH MUCH.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the occupation of German Samoa by the New Zealand troops.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

### The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified two cases of diphtheria (one fatal), two non-fatal occurrences of puerperal fever and one non-fatal case of enteric fever. With the exception of a Portuguese case of puerperal fever, all the sufferers were Chinese.

### Alleged Theft.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing 180 feet of electric insulated line, the property of Hongkong Electric Company. Mr. E. Davidson appeared on behalf of defendant, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted on behalf of the Company. The case was adjourned until Friday next.

### For Charity.

We hear that soon there will appear a book by Mons. M. de Nascimento, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation in Peking, and Acting Consul General at Canton. Twenty per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of the booklet, called "Prince Charming," will be given by Mons. M. de Nascimento to the subscription opened in Macao for the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for Soldiers.

### LAWN BOWLS.

#### A Kowloon Spoon Competition.

A match for spoons, designed by Mr. Duncan was played on Sunday between the Kowloon Cricket Club and Kowloon Bowling Club, and resulted in a win for the latter. The K.C.C.'s new green will be ready for next season and keen struggles should take place in the League between the two Kowloon clubs. The scores follow:

K.B.C.	K.C.C.
D. Shaw	N. B. Railton
A. M. Simpson	A. Bryson
W. O. Lambert	T. Gerrard
C. Atkinson	D. Harvey
W. R. Gerald	J. Overy
D. W. Neilson	G. Duncan
J. S. McIntosh	D. J. McKechnie
W. J. Owens	G. H. May
S. McLeod	J. Spittles
W. P. Hedley	W. Elson
F. C. Coleman	J. M. Jack
D. S. Cooper	A. G. Pile
Total	... 91 Total ... 51

### AMBITION.

To prize of mind, ambition is the knell,  
 In witching mien is gifted with the power  
 Of drawing strong and weak  
 Beneath its spell  
 To tempt, allure, ename them, then devon;  
 A will o' the wisp hedged round  
 With many a snare,  
 Rewarding some who least deserve reward,  
 And driving others, worthy, to despair  
 Of ever aught but tearful disregard.

Those who may reach the goal at which they aimed  
 And grasp with eager hand the jealous prize,  
 They find it but a lure, though much acclaimed,  
 To lead them on to where, at last, hope dies.  
 Thus leaves ambition one and all behind,  
 As legacy, a discontented mind.

### "NELSON DAY."

The Navy League and its Observance.

The Secretary of the local branch of the Navy League has received the following letter from the General Secretary of the League:

Sir,—The Executive Committee of the Navy League has decided to appeal to the people of the Empire for the observance of the anniversary of the death of Nelson on the 20th October next, as a Day specially dedicated to the honour of the British Fleet, and the Fleets of our Allies. As the actual anniversary falls upon Sunday, 21st, it has been agreed that Nelson Day shall be observed this year on Saturday, the 20th October. This Day, it is hoped, will in future be known to the British Race in all parts of the world as "Nelson Day."

On the 21st October during the past twenty-two years, arrangements have been made by the Navy League to do public honour to the memory of Nelson, and to impress upon the mind of the British community everywhere the great lesson of his life. On the forthcoming occasion more than ever previously in our history the name of Nelson and the Nelson Tradition will be honoured as the embodiment of the lofty ideals of the British Fleet.

The profound gratitude of the British Empire will be expressed to our Navy, and to the Navies of the Great Nations who are allied with us in the prosecution of the struggle for the preservation of human liberty upon the earth. In appealing to the Dominions and Dependencies for a worldwide expression of loyalty and devotion to the Sea Power of Great Britain and her Allies, no words are necessary to emphasise the supreme part which the British Fleet plays in upholding the unity, integrity and prestige of our own Empire. The significance of British Sea Power in our Imperial Life is amply recognised in the following resolution which was adopted by the Imperial War Conference at its meeting on March 30th last:

"That the Admiralty be requested to work out immediately after the conclusion of the war what they consider the most effective scheme of Naval Defence for the Empire for the consideration of the several Governments summoned to this conference, with such recommendations as the Admiralty consider necessary in that respect for the Empire's future security."

In submitting this appeal for the observance of Nelson Day to the Overseas Branches of the Navy League, following suggestions are offered for their consideration:

(1) That whenever possible a Public Demonstration should be organised at which attention would be called to the achievements of the Fleet in the present War and a resolution adopted expressing the confidence of the local community in the Officers and Men of the British Navy.

(2) That Memorial Church Services should be held in commemoration of the gallant Officers and Men in all branches of the Navy Service and of the Officers and Men of the Merchant Marine who have laid down their lives in defence of the Empire since the beginning of the war.

(3) That all public buildings should display the flags of Great Britain and her Allies.

(4) That discourses on the work of the Navy in the War and the Dominant part which Sea Power plays in the achievement of ultimate victory should be brought before the children in all public, Secondary and Elementary Schools.

(5) That the Editors of all newspapers be requested to devote space to an article dealing with the indebtedness of humanity to the Fleet in their issues of Saturday, the 20th, or Monday, 22nd October.

(6) That collections may be arranged for the extension of the Navy League scheme for the Education of Naval and Mercantile Marine orphans and for the assistance of Naval and Mercantile Marine charities.

The people of the Empire can never sufficiently acknowledge their immense obligations to the devoted loyalty and self-sacrifice

### FOR THE TROOPS.

Picnics and "At Homes."

Dumb-Bell Island was the scene of a very happy gathering, on Saturday, of the Army Ordnance Corps and their families, and the hearty thanks of the guests is tendered to the Services Entertainment Fund Subscribers for their generosity. From start to finish the outing was a decided success, and much credit is due to Sergeant Field, A. O. C., for his general management of the whole affair. An excellent tea was provided, splendid weather conditions prevailed, and delightful bathing was indulged in—in fact, every thing was ideal, and this was evidenced by the complete and continued happiness of the whole party.

On Saturday afternoon a very enjoyable picnic was run to Junk Bay in connection with the Services Entertainment Fund. A launch was provided by kindness of Mr. Dyer, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., and the tea given by the S.E.F. About forty men from different units shared in the picnic, which was arranged by the Rev. T. Robinson.

The Services Entertainment Fund is "at home" to all Service men on Sunday afternoons in the Sailor's and Soldiers' Home from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. During the last month about 600 men have eaten down to tea on these occasions and have spent a happy hour. The greater number of the men avail themselves of the tea have been from the more distant places, who have come into town for the afternoon and evening. The tea provided is good and plentiful, but every effort is made to avoid waste. The cost of tea is charged to the Fund, and so far, the cost per man has worked out at something less than twenty-five cents. When the cooler weather comes, it is expected that many more men of both Services will avail themselves of the invitation of the Fund Committee, and that it will be necessary to provide further facilities.

of our Seamen in all our Sea Services, and it is hoped that on the forthcoming Nelson Day there will be a universal manifestation of deep and practical interest in the watch that has been so well kept and the deeds that have been so nobly done by our Sailors. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the observance of Nelson Day in the United Kingdom. A simple scheme of decoration appropriate to the time will be carried out at the Nelson Column in London, and floral wreaths will be placed around the plinth of the monument to the memory of the great Admiral and his comrades and also to the memory of our chivalrous enemies of a former time whose compatriots are our Allies to-day. It is contemplated also to provide wreaths in memory of the various units of His Majesty's Fleet which have been lost during the process of the War.

In dealing with the proposal to fix a method of distributing honours Mr. Lloyd George will be glad to avoid certain precedents. That of the Irishmen who sold their country in exchange for titles, that of Pitt who thought any man of a certain income entitled to a decoration, that of the same Minister in exchanging a peerage for the surrender of a right of way will be among the awful examples. Dizzy, too, who, pointing to a man in the House, said, "He is the greatest rascal living—I knighted him."

To those who dislike that intruder into the English speech, "profiteering," there is at hand the more formidable word "profiteering." For good old "monger," which merely means "dealer," has its roots deep in the past—the shady past. In Sanscrit it means "to deceive"; and although there are honest mongers of fish or iron, the practices of too many other sorts of dealers have deeply tainted the word, as all scoundrels know. Trading and cheating are sometimes closely related, and even Ireland's "Great Book of the Law" gave legal sanction to the kinship. That venerable document defines the three rents of land—the fair rent (which a member of the clan paid), the stipulated rent, and the rack rent—imposed upon the stranger. The stranger suffered so much under this ancient village community law that the "monger" in time became a somewhat disreputable person.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

That silver lining to the Mesopotamian cloud revealed in the gallantry and efficiency of subordinate officers and the rank and file was visible also to Wellington in more than one regrettable incident of the Peninsular War. A ghastly system that combined the evils of purchase with the slow methods of the Horse Guards added him with many officers whom he would willingly have let die. Sir William Erskine was one of these. Wellington, instead of sending him home in disgrace, was compelled, owing to Erskine's political influence, to tolerate incapacity, and even to mention it favourably in dispatches, until the agony was ended by the suicide of the officer during a fit of madness. It may have been because of his mistrust of the system that provided him with the raw material for generals that made Wellington adopt the practice of throwing the duties of chief-of-staff upon three officers of subordinate rank.

Marshal Joffre is not a Southern Frenchman for nothing. Though proverbially silent and stern of aspect, he has the tender heart of the Midi. In a small Western town, the other day, a luncheon was offered to the two distinguished Frenchmen—the Marshal and M. Viviani. At the end of the banquet, one of the guests proposed a toast "To the little soldiers of France." The veteran victor of the Marne rose, having understood. But those simple words caused him such emotion that he could say nothing. His French colleagues therupon left his seat, and, seizing the Marshal by his shoulders, embraced him. This spontaneous gesture touched the audience far more than any speech could have done.

Gipsy Smith hastened back to the front recently in order that he might spend the fortieth anniversary of his life as a proselyte, with the troops. For a few months he has been recuperating in England, after strenuous days in the Y.M.C.A. but, by lecturing in aid of the association up and down the country. His last meeting in England was at Bournemouth, where the largest church in the place was crowded an hour before the advertised time. The Gipsy is as full of energy as ever, but reminded his audience that he was suffering from the incurable disease Azzo Domini, and that he was a grandfather!

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THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.



MISS EVA LANG AND MR. JOHN HALLIDAY.

These two star members of the Frawley Company will be seen in leading parts in "The Outcast," which is to be staged at the Theatre Royal to-night. This is one of the Company's finest successes, and the acting of Miss Lang and Mr. Halliday is said to reach a wonderfully high standard. "The Outcast" is a strictly modern play, throbbing with the interest of the big cities. It is a drama with a point, and the point comes home to the audience in a way that is startling. Miss Eva Lang, who will play the leading role, has played the part nearly a thousand times, in London, New York, and all the cities of the U.S. mainland. The drama ran for over a year in New York and, when it was shown at the Alcazar in San Francisco, established a record run. "The Outcast" is not in any way like "Fair and Warmer." It is a story of redemption, the redemption of two persons, who are lifted from the mire of metropolitan life by the glory of a great love. The play hits from the shoulder a number of tottering conventions, but fundamentally preaches in a modern way one of the deepest lessons of the Nazarene.

## AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

The Civil Governor Disappears. Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of August 27:

Following the announcement of his resignation to the guests who attended the reception mentioned yesterday, Chu Hing-lan, the Civil Governor, left his yamen at 6 o'clock the next morning, but the various yamen were not informed until two hours later. On receiving the report of the Civil Governor's secret departure, taking with him the seals of office, the Tachen had a private consultation with the Superintendent of Police, who immediately went to the Canton-Kowloon Railway station (believing that Chu had left for Hongkong), with a view to stopping him on the way.

Two important notices have been issued to-day by the Tachen. The first of these denounces the Civil Governor, who had ignored his responsibilities and had left the city secretly "like a common individual." Henceforth the Tachen says he will take over the responsibility of maintaining order in the Province and will deal with trouble-makers by enforcing martial law. The second notice says that as the Civil Governor has taken the seals of office with him, these seals are now cancelled and will not be recognised if they appear on documents, which will in future be chopped with the Tachen's seal.

Another report says that Chu Hing-lan left for Hongkong on the morning of the 27th and that a number of friends saw him off at the station. The seals were sent to the Provincial Assembly, with an important letter of explanation. Later a meeting of the Assembly was held, when it was decided that the principal seal, and two smaller ones sent by the Civil Governor

## THEATRE ROYAL.

The Frawley Company's Second Appearance.

"Fair and Warmer" was repeated by the Frawley Company at the Theatre Royal last night, and the audience, which was large, enjoyed every part of the play and were unimpaired in their appreciation. "Fair and Warmer," as we stated in our notice in yesterday's issue, is a rollicking farce. It is a play that requires to be well acted to make it thoroughly enjoyable, and in this respect last night's performance, as on Saturday, left nothing whatever to be desired. Mr. T. Daniel Frawley as Billie Bartlett, Miss Haeger as Blanche Wheeler, Mr. Homer Barton as Jack Wheeler and Miss Annette Tyler as Leura Bartlett were all extremely able in the presentation of their respective parts. It is a very amusing play, cleverly performed, and it indicates that the Company may be entirely relied upon to provide a similar delightful evening's entertainment in the presentation of any of the other plays of their repertoire. Hongkong play-goers who like to see first-rate acting should not neglect the opportunity that the Frawley Company now offers.

To-night the Company will produce "The Outcast," which is a splendid modern drama.

should be handed over to the Tachen for safe keeping until a new Governor has been appointed by the President. This was accordingly done.

It is reported that four names

## ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS.

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

## PINKETTES

They act with prompt efficiency as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

Two Thomases in the Field. It is stated that Sir Garrod Thomas, the Liberal nominee for the South Monmouthshire vacancy, is to be opposed by Mr. Parson Thomas, as a business and independent candidate.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 11th September

1917,  
at 12 o'clock (NOON)  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The Steamship "Shiu Hing"  
Length 122 feet.  
Breadth 23 feet 5 inches.  
Depth 8 feet.  
Net Tonnage 176.  
Gross Tonnage 294.

The above vessel is moored off the Cement Works, Honam (Canton) and is now on view.

Terms: Cash and the steamer  
to be at purchaser's risk on fall  
of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage  
and  
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK  
is  
SAFE MILK.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagor  
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has  
received instructions to  
sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 12th day of September,  
1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales  
Room Duddell Street,  
Victoria, Hongkong

The following  
Valuable Leasehold Property  
situate at Victoria in the Colony  
of Hongkong viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1622 Together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 85 Queen's Road Central. Term 999 years commencing from 26th June 1843. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent about \$14.00. Estimated Area about 935 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and  
Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES

& MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,

Ice House Street,

Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagor

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

## DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPANAGE.

SCHOOL duties will be re-sumed on SATURDAY 1st September. For terms for Boarders and Day scholars, apply to

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong 28th August, 1917.

## ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL.

(Causeway Bay)

THE above School re-opens  
on MONDAY, September 3,  
at 9 A.M.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"SANTHIA."

having arrived Consignees of  
Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 3rd September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 1st September, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within 10 days after arrival of  
Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be  
affected by the undersigned in  
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents,

Hongkong, 27th August, 1917.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage  
and  
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK  
is  
SAFE MILK.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

## THE Steamer

"TJ SON DARI,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 3rd Sept. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 5th September or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd September 1917.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1917.

## DON'T SPILL THE POLISH.



The Firm that tries to economize and does not advertise is doing a bad thing in a bad way.

## DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

## SAKURA BEER



## SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1917.

## IVORY GARTERS

## THE HYGIENIC GARTER.

Wear Ivory Garters and you wear garters without Metal or cords or pads. They can't rust or corrode, they are light, sanitary, and do not bind the leg.

## MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.  
Men's Wear Specialists,  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE 362.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.  
(POPULAR QUARTETTES)

2547 (A Ragtime Dream.  
Hello, Bill.

2522 (I'm Coming Back to Dixie.  
Lucky Boy.

2248 (That Mellow Melody.  
Way Back Home.

2265 (Ole Joe.  
Way Down in Georgia.

2452 (Annie Laurie.  
Meet Me by Moonlight Alone.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

## THE TOP NOTCH:

King George IV  
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



## AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

America's Plans For Building and Training.

The aviation correspondent of the *Observer* writes:

It is becoming more and more evident that the struggle to secure numerical superiority in the air is scarcely less important than the securing of an ascendancy in aircraft quality. The one would be a simple matter if we lost sight of the other. As General Henderson said the other day: "Every nation that has had to try to keep up to aeronautic supply has found that the design advances so quickly that before manufacturers can get into full play the design is obsolete. There is always the choice between having a few of the very best machines and a large number of the next best."

This country wants it both ways, for just where machines are used in greatest numbers—on the Western Front—we are up against the very best that the enemy can produce.

Our aerial operations are on a greater scale than the enemy's, just as they are of necessity more varied and scattered, calling for a greater diversity of design. But in the attention now being given to air raids on England, and the possible reply to them in the form of raids on enemy cities, we must not lose sight of the need to keep on the Western Front machines and men that are able to deal effectively with the enemy there. Despite all their demonstrations elsewhere, the Germans, we may be sure, will not be so rapid as to relax any of their efforts at the vital theatre of the war.

Our American Allies are confronted with the problem indicated by General Henderson, a fact that is evidently not grasped by certain writers or, for that matter, according to all reports, by some of the advisers of the U. S. Government, otherwise we should not be told that we may expect "the immediate construction of 100,000 aeroplanes, sufficient to supply 25,000 airmen at all times," and within a few days here of the more modest programme for the immediate training of 10,000 aviators and the purchase of 40,000 machines.

Even after three years of war it is very doubtful whether all the British, French, Russian, and Italian aviators on service lumped together much exceed 10,000. And no matter how wealthy America is, or how populous, or how well-favoured with regard to aerodromeland, the circumstances that restrict the instant unrestricted expansion of flying training and aeroplane production obtain there just as they do here; indeed, for the present to an even greater extent.

The figures quoted, by the way, grew in two weeks from a programme for 3,500 war aeroplanes and the training of 6,000 aviators this year, which is quite a high enough star for our American friends to "bitch their waggon to" at the moment. Such a programme is not impossible, and it could be carried out without neglect of the rapid advancement of types. If it be done the Germans will feel the pressure unbearable. If the larger number are preferred, and up-to-dateness of machines and advanced training of pilots be sacrificed, the lesson will inevitably recoil in heavy casualties.

Fortunately America has come in at a phase of the war when we are practically self-supporting in aircraft and aero-engine production, and the programme for the American Flying Corps, no matter how big, will not now, as it would have done a few months ago, mean the diversion of material from us to her own needs. And American productivity will now increase by leaps and bounds, and the chief difficulty will be to make the output of pilots equal to it. An aviator on war service must have a great deal more and varied knowledge than that required merely for good flying, a fact of which, fortunately, the American students of the war who have been enabled to study these questions on the spot are fully aware.

Snow in Midsummer.  
Snow fallen on the Monmouthshire Hills on Friday night, (June 29) and in Lancashire a sharp frost has done much damage to the potato crop.

## SUPER-SPY PILOT.

Revelations at Rome Treason Trial.

Milan, June 24.—A court-martial for high treason against Monsignor Rodenfo von Gerlach (ex-officer of the Bavarian Army, and Private Chamberlain to the Pope) and his five co-accused terminated in Rome yesterday, after 56 sessions of the Court, in the condemnation of all those implicated.

Gerlach, who on account of imminent arrest had fled from the Vatican to Switzerland, was sentenced to perpetual confinement; Mario Pomerici, a Neapolitan, and Gerlach's chief agent, was sentenced to be shot through the back; Archimedes Mawyer, sailing from Archangel, likewise received a life sentence; Francesco Basaglia, an infantry trooper, will serve five years; while Giacomo Vitaliani, editor and proprietor of the Clerical illustrated weekly *Il Battone*, and Giuseppe Ambrogio, traveller for a Roman ecclesiastical art firm, were each condemned to three years' imprisonment.

All the accused were found guilty of trafficking with the enemy, and transmitting secrets of the military defence to the Astro-German espionage centre at Lucerne, with which they were in close and constant connection. Even the Vatican diplomatic value had been prostituted for Italy's nodding by the infamous Gerlach, who had abused for these ends the special favour and confidence which he enjoyed at the Papal Court.

Gerlach paid a bribe of \$1,500 to Vitaliani for the support of his paper against Italian interests, and other sums exceeding \$4,000 were paid to the Roman political daily, *La Vittoria*, on behalf of Germany.

Though all Gerlach's tools posed as journalists, it should be mentioned that every one of them had been refused admission to any recognised Italian Press syndicate.

The trial was conducted with closed doors. Many startling facts about this intrigue, elicited during its course, will be available for publication only after the war is over. The public, however, was admitted to the reading of the sentence, which occupied upwards of two hours.

Behind the few facts indicated above lies a great romance.

Historic sequences of events, then seeming as remote as Vienna is from Rome (says *Lloyd's News*), are now revealed as parts of a connected romance in connection with the trial:—

Jan 17, 1917. Rome.—Italy's two most notorious offenders against the rights of property—two expert burglars—undergoing life sentences, were reported to have escaped from gaol.

April 6, 1917. Vienna.—A house next door to the German Embassy, but not supposed to be otherwise connected with it, was broken into by expert burglars. Viennese authorities reported that a great sum of money had been stolen.

We now know that the burglars who "escaped" were, in fact, released by the Government, and promised full freedom and \$2,000 apiece if they could break into a certain house in Vienna, "next door to the German Embassy, but not known to be connected with it," and bring away the contents of a certain safe.

In that house were papers containing secrets of the greatest importance to the three great Powers of mid-Europe.

With devilish ingenuity the Germans had provided that if the safe was opened and the papers moved a cloud of deadly poison gas would envelop the disturber, and alarms would rouse the city.

Hence the necessity of employing the "crack crackmen" of Italy. Promised their freedom and \$2,000 apiece if they succeeded, these two great rascals agreed to undertake the dangerous mission.

How they were smuggled into Vienna no-one will ever know, but when they did undertake the robbery of the safe they were provided with gas-masks and every tool for safe-opening known to the police or criminal world.

They found the secret documents which revealed all the ramifications of the great Astro-German treason plot in Italy; and the great round-up of highly-placed traitors was the sequel.

*Daily Chronicle.*

## NOTICES.

## WELL'S FARGO &amp; CO. EXPRESS.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

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This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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s.s. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.

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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kabata and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST, 1917.

(10.00 p.m. Faifshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

10.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faifshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship.

## TAISHAN

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3. Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

## S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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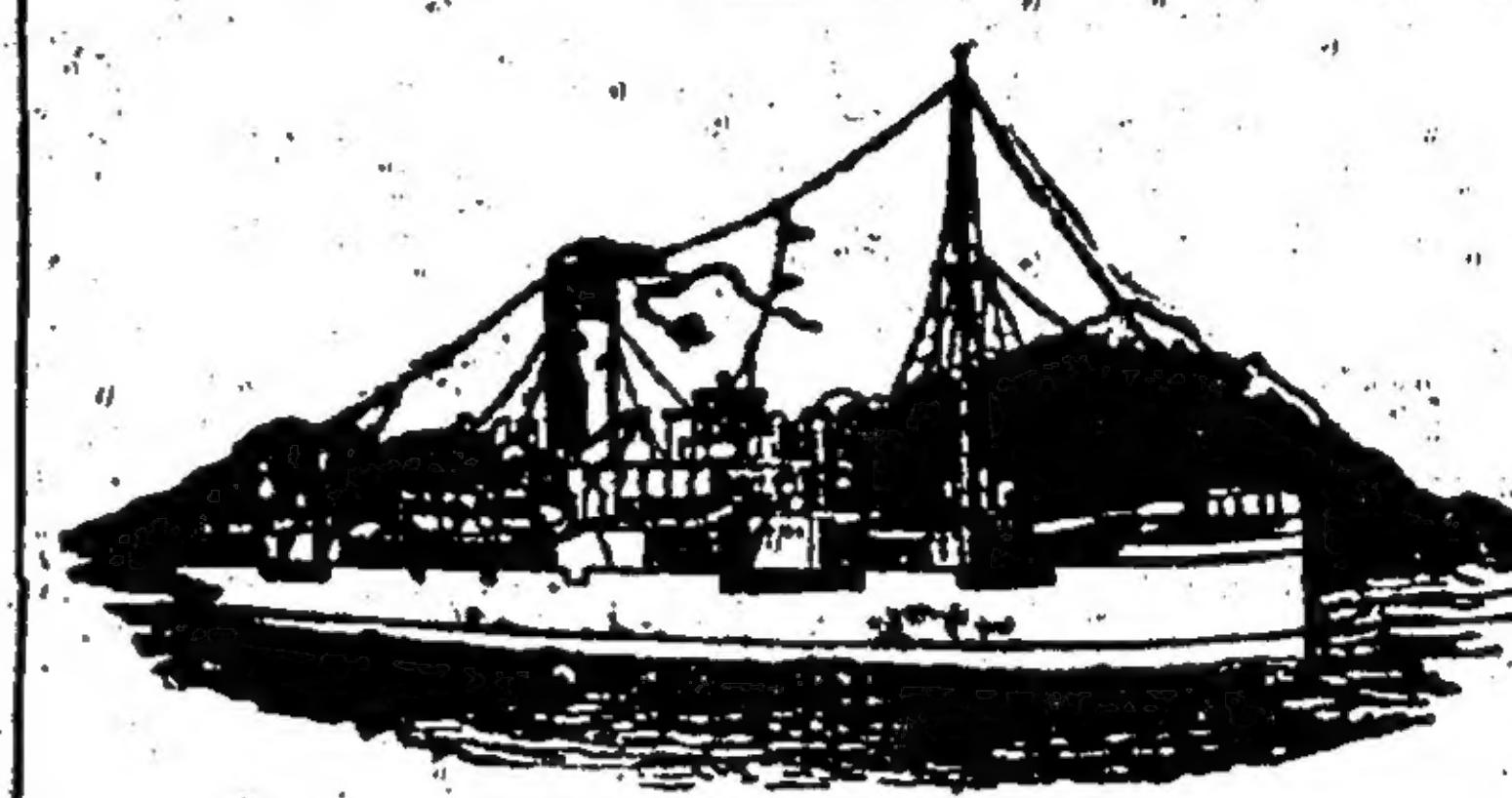
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S.S. "COLUSA"

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KOBE and MANILA.

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 31st inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 1st prox. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. G. MORTON,  
General Agent.

# "THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER."

## "CASCADE"

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CANADA.  
BRITISH THROUGHTOUT.

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ASK FOR IT.

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IMPORTERS.**EUROPEAN CHARGED.**

Searching Cross-Examination at Police Court.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, of the case in which a European named J. W. P. Thorley, was summoned by Cheong Hing, a money-changer of 14, Pader Street, for obtaining from him by false pretences the sum of \$10, the false pretences being a statement that Samuel Greenfield, a racket merchant, of the same address, had money belonging to him.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the prosecution, and defendant was not represented.

This morning some legal argument took place between his Worship and Mr. Faithfull on the method of the cross-examination, but eventually Mr. Faithfull put some searching questions to defendant.

Defendant admitted, in cross-examination, that he had been employed by the British American Tobacco Company, and that his salary from them was \$200 a month.

Mr. Faithfull:—Do you admit that you owe \$135 to the Hongkong Hotel, \$90 to the North Point Hotel and \$30 to Mrs. Russell, of Kowloon?—Yes.

You have borrowed money from no end of people. From the Eastern Bazaar you purchased a damascene cigarette case value \$10?—Yes.

Where is it now?—I have lost it.

If you had paid for it perhaps you would have taken care of it. You appear also to have rung the change pretty well at the Wyndham Hotel. Is it true that for one night a gentleman staying at the hotel stayed in your room and that you borrowed \$10 from him?—Yes.

I suppose you will also admit that you came to me, a perfect stranger, at my house in Kowloon, and expected to borrow money from me?—Yes.

How long were you at the Wyndham Hotel?—A month.

And I suppose you left there owing quite a nice little sum?—I paid every cent.

Oh! I am glad that Mrs. Blake was too sharp for you.

While you were at the Hongkong Hotel for two or three weeks you contrived to run up a bill for \$135?—Yes.

Do you admit that on the very first day you met him you tried to borrow \$10 from him?—No; I borrowed that amount from him about three weeks after, at a tennis party.

You will not deny that when you and Rowe were over at Kowloon one day while he was out you entered his bedroom, changed all your dirty linen, and put on all his clean, leaving a shit for him saying that you had done it because all your linen was soiled? That is so; I went out in his clean linen.

Have you ever been convicted?

His Worship here interposed, saying that he did not think such a question could be asked. Mr. Faithfull could ask if he had ever been in prison.

Mr. Faithfull:—I submit that I have every right to ask him that question. When I was practising in London, I have done it many times at the Old Bailey. If a prisoner elects to leave the dock and give his evidence on oath he loses any shelter that the dock can give him and lays himself open to be asked all sorts of questions that can be raked up against him.

His Worship:—You can ask him if he has ever been in prison.

Mr. Faithfull:—That is not much good. I have been in prison many a time, but I have never been convicted. At all events I will ask him.

Defendant, when the question was put, turned to his Worship and asked if he was bound to answer the question.

Mr. Faithfull:—It is enough for me that he does not say straight out that he has not if he has not.

Continuing his cross-examination, Mr. Faithfull asked if he (defendant) had ever borrowed \$10 from Noordia, an Indian tailor in Beaconsfield Arcade?—Yes.

You have been borrowing money all over the Colony. Have you had motor cars from the Dragon and Exile Garages and not paid a cent for the hire of them?—Yes.

Addressing his Worship, Mr. Faithfull said that he had seen Mr. Claud Severn about the matter and he said that if the man had not been deported from the Straits Settlements he might be sent back there. He (Mr. Faithfull) supposed that he would be permitted to ask defendant if he had been deported from the Straits Settlements.

His Worship allowed the question, but when put to defendant, he emphatically replied in the negative.

Mr. Faithfull:—We cannot have a man like this in the Colony. Such a thing as he has been doing is outrageous, and is nothing short of swindling. Are you still staying at the Matilda Hospital?—Yes.

You don't pay anything at all there?—No.

And, being very comfortable, it will suit you down to the ground? How long are you going to stay there?—I don't know. I am going to have an operation and if you don't believe it, you can call the doctor.

Did you return the clothes you so impudently borrowed from Mr. Rowe?—Of course I did.

After you left the employ of the British and American Tobacco Company did you enter the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company?—Yes.

How long were you there?—A month.

What was your salary?—\$250.

Why did you leave?—Because I was so heavily in debt and the people with the bills were always owing.

Did you borrow \$10 from an Indian in Kowloon who went to the Docks and refused to go away until he had got the money?—Yes.

And so you borrowed another \$10 from a fellow clerk?—Yes.

Robbing Peter to pay Paul. Have you ever shown a document purporting to have been signed by Mr. Claud Severn in order to obtain credit?—No.

Did you not go into Messrs. Powells and try to get a suit of clothes by representing yourself as having come from Mr. Claud Severn?—No.

Have you not gone about the place using Mr. Claud Severn's name in an unwarrantable manner in order to obtain credit, saying that you were an old friend of his and knew him in the Straits?—No.

How much do you owe the Dragon Motor Cycle Company?—About \$70.

You have been living at the pace of about \$1,200 a month?—No. My debts do not amount to more than \$400.

Did you get a bangle from a shop in Queen's Road as a wedding present for a lady who was about to be married and not pay for it?—Yes.

The lady lives in Hongkong?—Yes; on Macdonald Road.

And when she knew that you had not paid for the bangle she immediately returned it to the shop?—I am aware of it.

You admit going into the shop of Cassum Ahmed and borrowing \$18?—Yes.

You seem to have gone about the whole Colony entering shops promiscuously and saying "I am Mr. Thorley; lend me \$10." You went into the shop owned by Mr. Harper and borrowed \$10.

What kind of a tale did you pitch to get all this money? I suppose you said that you were on your "uppars"?—No I merely asked for the loan of the money for a few days and said that I would pay it back.

His Worship:—All this is not a system of false pretences. He seems to have got the money by saying that he would pay it back.

Mr. Faithfull:—I contend that this young man has been leading a fraudulent life in the Colony, and it is time that it was stopped.

He has been borrowing money from everybody and admits borrowing it in a shamefully unblushing way. He never pays anyone.

His Worship:—Yes; he has paid some people, but, of course he has obtained money from a good number of other people who have taken pity on him. There has been no fraud or false pretence in obtaining the money.

Mr. Faithfull:—If your Worship's views are hostile to mine I shall have to see the Hon. C. S. P. with a view to getting him deported to Singapore.

His Worship:—He has been perfectly frank about getting all this money. I am still of the opinion that your client's knowledge of English is sufficiently weak to allow of a mistake being made. The man Greenfield, it would seem, has been in the habit of lending money, and Cheong Hing probably thought that Greenfield had lent money to Mr. Thorley before. His Worship added that he had been impressed with the very straightforward way in which defendant had admitted his wrongdoing. Defendant would be discharged on the ground that there were no false pretences in this particular charge.

What was your salary?—\$250. Why did you leave?—Because I was so heavily in debt and the people with the bills were always owing.

Did you borrow \$10 from an Indian in Kowloon who went to the Docks and refused to go away until he had got the money?—Yes.

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**CORRESPONDENCE.**

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

**SERVICE GRIEVANCES.**

"To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—It is time the public had knowledge of the conditions under which the troops in this Colony labour, and I appeal to the Press to voice the feelings of all, who call themselves men to obtain conditions for the "strangers within our gates" such as will give redress for the past and hopes for the future.

Men of Hongkong! Do you realise that we have many brothers here amongst us drawing the princely stipend of one dollar per week, and out of that dollar the man has to provide cleaning gear and charges against losses of kit?

We must remember that very few of the men are soldiers by choice but have joined up as defenders of the Motherland in distress and many here bear the marks received in the conflict at the Front. All honour to them; and it behoves us to cause such a stir that we shall be able to make some effective flattery in the shape of pay or separation allowances.

The Garrison is still here for certain reasons of State not connected with this War, and the neighbouring States of China, U.S.A., Philippines, Siam, and Japan are all our friends and Allies. The only non-aligned neighbouring State Java (1,500 miles away), and like ourselves is not looking for an offensive. Furthermore the Dutch protest they are neutral. If there is any danger in the mind of the Government to be expected in the Colony from the few friends who belong to this State, then I am convinced a little Police supervision is all that is necessary, and we possess a Police Force in proportion to its population than in any other country, and consequently this should be a subject dear to the heart of our Governor, especially as the local Treasury is overflowing.

The home of megalomania (a form of insanity in which the subject thinks he is great or exalted) is Prussia, which runs the German nation, and its High Priest is the Kaiser, and his assistant the Crown Prince. Let us therefore impress on our Governor that the best advertisement we can get to induce an enormous flow of tourists and consequent trade to Hongkong after the War is to secure one or both of the above-named arch-villains to occupy a suite in the suggested new Lunatic Asylum. It could be built magnificently enough from our truly fine granite quarries. A fitting setting for it would be Stonecutters Island. Hongkong in many ways is admirably adapted for the life-seclusion of such a man when our men at home catch him. Elba proved itself too near and therefore not safe enough. St. Helena, in these days of rapid transit, is not far enough away and ought to be satisfied with her memories of Napoleon, but Hongkong, being 10,000 miles away, is ideal. If not, why not? Its climate also bears an evil, but unjustified reputation in England, Germany, and Europe generally, which would not please the Germans, but our people at home would have no regrets on that score.

Our motto is "Defence, not Defiance" and all we civilians need to do, in my opinion, is to learn how to shoot and take cover. The police are more than strong enough to quell any improbable riot. Although many of the real soldiers in this Colony have done their bit at the front, they have now nothing else to worry about except keeping fit, learning to keep a perfect line and buttons brightly polished, going off to sleep after a night guard, saluting all kinds of officers, etc. These things can well be left alone by civilians for other work of an indispensable value with which they alone are conversant.

In other words, any person of ultra-military mind, whether a professional or a mere "Reserve," at 5,000 to 10,000 miles distance from the fighting arena is mere pimple and it is absurd to magnify him into a glorified face-ache.

Apart from the minimum above mentioned the only way we can help the State to shorten the War and bring it to a successful conclusion is to work harder and longer and lend or give any monetary results to the State. Every man in the Colony, from the Governor down to the meanest coolie,

should not have their "face" saved by any amendment but we should insist upon its being withdrawn in toto.

The legal machinery for "Volunteers and Reserves" is still in existence and meets all require-

ments. The former carry on as usual after the War; the latter, naturally, drop out. Under the new measure and its newer amendment, the Volunteers also will be disbanded 6 months after the War, and we shall then, therefore, not be so well defended as before the War.

All Hongkong civilians willingly armed for self-defence at the commencement of hostilities in order to aid the military and volunteer garrison and as they freely gave their energy and time to meet an emergency they very naturally do not see the necessity of conscription in any form, much less for fanciful purposes after the present emergency has ceased. So far they have not asked for assistance from the State either in the shape of pay or separation

allowance.

The Garrison is still here for certain reasons of State not connected with this War, and the neighbouring States of China, U.S.A., Philippines, Siam, and Japan are all our friends and Allies. The only non-aligned neighbouring State Java (1,500 miles away), and like ourselves is not looking for an offensive. Furthermore the Dutch protest they are neutral. If there is any danger in the mind of the Government to be expected in the Colony from the few friends who belong to this State, then I am convinced a little Police supervision is all that is necessary, and we possess a Police Force in proportion to its population than in any other country, and consequently this should be a subject dear to the heart of our Governor, especially as the local Treasury is overflowing.

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The greatest punishment we can mete out to the German people after the War is the prolongation of the Kaiser's life, which, under the above scheme, it would pay Hongkong to be very solicitous about.

As death comes to us all sooner or later, whether we are Kaisers, Army or Government officials, or "dollar snatchers," what finer or more beautiful resting place can be found than our "Happy Valley"? A magnificent monument (say, from our granite quarries) would continue the advertisement in Hongkong's favour for generations to come.

The job being found, a man to run it is the next thing, and surely among those high Government

**COLLISION IN TYPHOON SHELTER.**

Enquiry at the Harbour Office.

A sequel to the typhoon which visited the Colony on August 15 was forthcoming at the Harbour Office this morning, when the Assistant Harbour Master, Lieut. C. J. Thomson, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending a collision between the launch Tommy Atkins, belonging to the Army Service Corps, and the Star Ferry boat, Polar Star, which took place in the Yaomati typhoon shelter just after mid-day on the day of the "blow." The facts brought out were that the Polar Star had been in the refuge from the day previous, and on the morning of the occurrence the Army Service boats, Omphals and Tommy Atkins, came in to shelter, both anchoring fairly near to the ferry boat. During the worst of the blow, the Omphals went to change her position and was carried nearer to the ferry boat, bumping her slightly. The ferry boat men say that this caused her to drift and badly knock against the Tommy Atkins. The latter having a considerable amount of damage done to her stem and side. There was the inevitable conflict of evidence as to which boat, if any, was at fault.

Captain G. P. Lammett was present on behalf of the Army Service Corps, and Mr. T. W. Robertson, Superintendent Engineer of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, watched the case for the Star Ferry Company.

Evidence having been taken, the Court rose.

**POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.**

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Inspection.

All ranks will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. sharp on Thursday, August 30. Uniform, helmet, and rifle.

No exemption will be granted on business or any other ground than that of medical unfitness.

Ambulance Platoon will parade without cartridges and sabre-hilt. The Drums and Bugles are included in above order.

Mounted Police will fall in at 5.15 p.m.

The parade will march past in columns of fours in Queen's Statue Square.

Rearmets will not parade.

The Band will not parade.

Strength.

Joined, Water Police.—P. C. 882 R. G. Herbert.

Joined, No. 1 Company.—P. C. 681 F. D. Bain.

officials who recently objected to Germans being excluded from this Colony the very ideal could be found, as, but for them, even the Kaiser would have been buried and my scheme must have perished.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## STARS AND STRIPES IN FRANCE.

## ENGLISH TITLES FOR ENGLISHMEN.

## Effect of the King's Decision.

**United States Trade Returns.** The exports of America in the last financial year amounted to \$6,294,000,000 and the imports to \$2,659,000,000, showing an excess of exports over imports of \$3,635,000,000. This is an increase of \$1,981,000,000 in exports, \$468,000,000 in imports and \$1,500,000,000 excess of exports as compared with the previous year. Exports to Europe accounted for \$4,300,000,000 and imports thence for \$800,000,000.

**Shanghai Share.**

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, August 18, state: "With the phenomenal advance in silver the market has been decidedly quieter during the past week, and a glance overleaf at the closing quotations, especially among the rubbers, will show how prices have dropped. Cottons and general securities remain nominal. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/3; the Dollar rate being 72.3625."

**America Ban on Carbolic Acid.**

According to a telegram received by the Mitsubishi Kaisha on the 7th instant, the U. S. Government has added carbolic acid to the list of prohibited exports. Carbolic acid is largely imported into Japan from the United States, and the import has considerably increased of late owing to the increased demand in this country consequent upon the development of industries needing the chemical. In the circumstances, news of carbolic acid being added to the American prohibited list has sent up prices in Osaka by about 15 sen to Y1.23 per lb.

**Wool.**

As mentioned a few days ago, wool-weavers in this country have been trying to get a share of the 42,000 bales which the Japanese Government has been informed by the British authorities will be allotted for its own use. It is now reported that the Government has absolutely refused the demand of the private weavers on the ground that the quantity of wool mentioned represents the essential minimum requirements of the Japanese Army and Navy. It is expected, however, that the Government will hand over part of the weaving of the military clothing to private firms.—*Japan Chronicle*.

**Japanese Banking Abroad.**

Along with the development of Japan's foreign trade consequent upon the war, her banking operations abroad have also been largely extended. Since the war started, the Yokohama Specie Bank has established branches in Seattle, Singapore, and Sydney; the Bank of Formosa in London, New York, Soerabaya, and Samarang; and the Bank of Korea in Harbin, Kirin, and Newchwang, while the Sumitomo Bank has opened new offices in San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, and Hankow. Furthermore, there are projects on foot to open still more offices abroad. The Yokohama Specie Bank is projecting the establishment of branches in Rangoon and Rio de Janeiro; the Sumitomo Bank in New York, London, and Seattle; the Bank of Formosa in Bombay; and the Mitsubishi, Mitsui, and Dai Ichiban banks in Shanghai. In addition, the Bank of Formosa has extended its offices in Hankow and Chinkiang in China, while the 34th Bank has enlarged the range of its exchange relations with other banks. On the whole, Osaka banks, or banks having their main interests in Osaka, have been showing particularly marked activity in operations abroad, pointing to the fact that the trade of Osaka has become more international in character than ever.

**The Control of American Iron and Steel.**

It seems that the American Government will permit the export of iron and steel to Japan on condition (says the *Japan Chronicle*) that the supplies are used for actual war purposes or for purposes directly contributing to the cause of the war. In other words, Japan can only get supplies of these goods from the United States if these are intended for warships or munitions or transports to be used in the war. It is then obvious that private shipbuilders in this country, who are badly in need of iron goods, will not be able

American Nurses Tend Our Wounded.

**War Correspondents' Headquarters, France, June 24.**—It is nearly three years—three fateful years of sacrifice—since the first coming of an Expeditionary Force to France thrilled the French people with an inexplicable emotion of hope and gladness. That was the coming of our English lads, the little vanguard of the Army which is now old and great in war.

Now something of that old thrill of hope which greeted our entry into France has come again with a rebirth of emotion, not so youthful or so fresh, but deep and sincere, because another Expeditionary Force—under the Stars and Stripes—is coming with a new promise to revive old hopes.

I saw something of this on Friday last when I went down to meet the American doctors and nurses who have just taken over

some of our biggest general hospitals and are already tending large numbers of our wounded drifting down every day from the long battle-field.

It was good and strange—strange as any chapter in the world's history—to hear the greeting between Americans and British officers on this soil of France. They are quiet, business-like, alert fellows, these young college men and other volunteers who have come out as orderlies and stretcher-bearers and staff clerks with the American Medical Corps.

As one of the contrasts of war I shall not soon forget an American tea party in one of the hospital tents. Not far away was a military cemetery, which grows and grows with its forest of white crosses, and in tents near by American surgeons and American nurses were dealing with wounded men just down from the front. But in this other tent to which I went as a guest there was merry music played by English bandmen, and all the tent was filled with colour from the intertwined flags of America and England among great bouquets of the summer flowers of France, and above the music rose laughter and the voices of American and English officers and nurses.

It was a tea-party given by the nurses of an American medical unit which has been working over here for a year to the newcomers of the United States Medical Corps and to British officers from neighbouring tents.

It is good to see the Stars and Stripes entwined with our old flag. To us it is a renewal of brotherhood, for these newcomers are—so many of them—of our bone and blood.

To France it is liberty paying back an ancient debt of chivalry.—Philip Gibbs in the *Daily Chronicle*.

Rolled Oats: £5 Fine.

Under the Oat and Maize Order, Charles Naylor, of the Grove, Hammersmith, manager for Waitrose, Ltd., Sussex Street, Pimlico, was fined £5 for displaying for sale rolled oats at 7d. a lb., the price fixed by the Order being 5d.

to get any supplies of shipbuilding materials from America. We learn that on the evening of the 6th instant over a score of well-known Japanese shipbuilders, shipping men, and importers held a meeting at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, to discuss ways and means to meet the situation. The meeting elected representatives of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, Mitsubishi Dockyard Company, Osaka Ironworks, Nippon Yaeen Kaisha, Mr. Katsuma Gijiro, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Messrs. Suzuki & Co., Asano Dockyard, and of the Yamashita, Kien Kaisha as a Committee, to whom all action necessary to attain the object in view was entrusted. It is said they will use all possible influence, both with the Japanese and American Governments, to secure the unrestricted import of shipbuilding materials into Japan from the United States.

origin; and their children were made "Highness," the children of "Highness" being made "Serene Highness." These titles, being conferred by Royal Warrant, can only be removed by Royal Warrant; but no more warrants for "Highness" or "Serene Highness" will be issued; and little by little, as the families not in the direct descent of primogeniture become merged in the British peerage by grants of British nobility, these titles will disappear. Meanwhile, the title "Royal Highness" will be confined to the children of the Sovereign and the children of the Sovereign's sons; and the titles of Prince and Princess will be confined to the children and grandchildren of the Sovereign.

Thus, the children of the Prince of Wales and of his brothers will be Royal Highnesses; Princess Mary's children will not. Presuming no disturbance in the succession, the Prince of Wales's grandchild will be Royal Highnesses; the grandchildren of his brother will not. The Prince of Wales's children and grandchildren will be princes and princesses; so will the children, but not the grandchildren, of his brothers and of Princess Mary. Prince Leopold of Battenberg, though a grandson of Queen Victoria, is a prince no longer; and (unless we may, for the sake of the argument, imagine him to be deprived by Royal Warrant of the title of Highness) he is now H. H. Lord Leopold of Mountbatten (what his son would be called is not yet definitely stated, but he would not be his Highness nor his Serene Highness). No title has yet been conferred upon Prince Arthur of Connaught's infant son, who is styled Earl of Macduff, his mother being Duchess of Fife in her own right. Should he succeed his grandfather and father, he will be Duke of Connaught, but not his Highness nor his Serene Highness.

The effect will be to merge the collateral branches of the Royal Family in the aristocracy of Great Britain, to link the rulers with the ruled: an effect more beneficial than the very desirable simplification of styles and titles.

All these were Englishmen before they became English in name. Prince Louis of Battenberg, naturalized 50 years ago, was till lately First Sea Lord of the Admiralty; his sons are both in the British Navy. Prince Alexander of Battenberg (whose father died on active service with our Army in Ashanti in 1898) is serving in the British Army and is engaged to be married to Lord Londesborough's daughter, Lady Irene Denison. The Duke of Teck (who married the late Duke of Westminster's daughter, Lady Margaret Grosvenor) and his brother are both in the British Army. Thanks to the King's consideration, these Englishmen will now bear English names and titles. We understand that the name of Battenberg will give place to that of Mountbatten. That is simply the English translation of the German name; but it is not perhaps wholly accidental that the new name of a First Sea Lord's family should also be that of the little headland that overlooks the old eastern harbour of Plymouth, whence Drake sailed. We must note also that the two daughters of Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Christian, and her husband, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (who was born a Dane and remained so until Prussia annexed Schleswig-Holstein in 1863), are henceforth, by Royal Warrant, to be known simply as the Princesses Helene Victoria and Marie Louise, the territorial name being dropped.

The Royal Warrant concerning these Princesses expressly states that they shall henceforth be styled "Their Highnesses." The confirmation of a title which these ladies already hold is a symptom of another and a farther-reaching change which it is the King's intention to carry out. Henceforth there are to be fewer princes and princesses, and fewer British subjects bearing the title, in one or other of its qualifications, of "Highness." The intention is to let the titles of "Highness" and "Serene Highness" die out with the lapse of time and strictly to limit the title "Royal Highness." This title of "Royal Highness" was conferred upon the sons-in-law of Queen Victoria, who did not bear it in their country of

The Machine itself is like an Open Book.

SEE HOW WELL BUILT IT IS;

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DISCOUNT PER: \$1.00:  
Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 54 2/3%  
Chinese, 10 .. 58 2/3%  
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**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS**

A Remedy Remained for all Troubles of Life. This Remedy of London and New York has a host of admirers throughout the world. It is a Remedy of the highest order of strength and of the best quality. Many cases may be administered. (For those who are not accustomed to take strong medicine, it is recommended to begin with a small dose.)

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# "COMMANDER"

ORDINARY SIZE  
(MOS ANY CIGARETTE)

"Commander"  
is not only  
superior in  
size ~ but  
also in  
quality

Conveniently  
packed.—  
20 large  
Cigarettes in  
a flat packet  
and 50 large  
Cigarettes in  
a round tin.

SUPER-SIZE  
("COMMANDER")

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## OFFICIAL WASTE.

Good Army Boots Sold For  
7d. A Pair.

Surprising allegations of the waste of public money were made at Stratford Police Court, when a dealer named Samuel Schneiderman, of Broadway, Barking, was remanded for being in possession of thirteen pairs of Canadian military boots.

On June 5, Sergeant Mitchell, of the Canadian military police, went to defendant's premises and saw a number of boots bearing the stamp of the Canadian military authorities, but not the condemnation stamp. The police were called in, and defendant said he bought them with others from a Mr. Jacobs, Sandy Row, London.

Mr. Jacobs was seen. He said he had sold boots to defendant, and they were part of large quantities bought from Government auctioneers.

For the defence, Jacobs said he bought thousands of pairs of boots through Bacon's, auctioneers to the Government. Those produced were part of consignments obtained in this way. He paid sometimes as little as 7d. a pair for boots, sometimes as much as 2s. These produced he bought at 1s. 4d.

The Chairman: No wonder the expeditors of the country goes up!

The Bench dismissed the case, but stated that, in view of the evidence, it was a matter that the authorities should go into.

## NOTICE.

ITALIAN CONVENT  
Caine Road.  
PITMAN'S SHORTHAND  
CLASSES.

NEW term for Elementary  
(Beginners), Intermediate  
(Theory) and Advanced (Speed).  
Pupil begins on MONDAY, 3rd  
September, 1917.

Private classes held in the  
morning.

Examinations for Certificates  
will be held as usual by the  
Local Committee at the end of  
the term.

For further particulars apply  
at the Convent.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions from Mr. Lan-  
Kee to sell by Public  
Auction on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY  
the 30th & 31st August, 1917.  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street,

A Valuable Collection of An-  
tique China and Curios from  
Sung to Ming Dynasties and  
Kanghi to Tewkwoong Periods.

Comprising:—

Sanz-de-houf vases. White  
"Goddess of Mercy" (Ming.)

Fine crystal vases & snuff  
bottles.

Green & red jade ornaments.

Five coloured, three coloured  
& blue & white vases, plates,  
bowls, figures etc.

Soochow Redwood screens  
inlaid with famille rose plaques.  
Five coloured lacquer screens,  
porcelain pictures.

Also

A few pieces of Finely Carved  
Soochow Redwood.  
Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday,  
the 29th, Inst.

Terms:—Cash on del very.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICES.

MR. HONDA.  
Formerly of Tokyu Military Hospital.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES  
IF PREFERRED.  
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

## ASAHI BEER.



## POST OFFICE.

### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold: All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

### FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs require that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mail will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,  
9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

and 3 p.m.

Shaukuk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—  
Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,  
Stanley and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week  
days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 3 p.m., Let-  
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 3 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days,  
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shumchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN  
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tang.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sun-  
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,  
6 p.m.

Macau.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

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1.30 p.m.

From HONGKONG

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,  
9.30 a.m.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,  
9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

and 3 p.m.

Shaukuk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—  
Week days, 4 p.m